

Established February, 1845.

PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping

Steamers.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship
"Pembroke,"
DAVIES, Commander,
expected here on or about
the 11th Instant, will have immediate
dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, December 7, 1883. 10

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SINGHAIR.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN,
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSEI.)


The Co.'s Steamship
"Densation" will be
dispatched on
about 14th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 6, 1883. 10

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

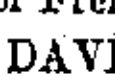
CALCUTTA.

 The Steamship
"Japan,"
Captain T. S. GARDNER
will be despatched for the
above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 15
instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 8, 1883. 10

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

 The Company's Charter
Steamship
"Luzon,"
Captain SCOTT, will

Despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 8, 1883. 10

NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

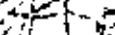
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Ara,"
Commanded by M. TURAN,
will shortly be despatched for
HANGHAI and other ports in
Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 7, 1883. 10

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Co.'s Steamship

 "Volga,"
Commandant BENOI
will be despatched for
OKOHAMA shortly after the arrival
of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hankow, December 5, 1888.

Sailing Vessels.
FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 L.L. American Ship
"Oneida"
CARVER, Master and 11

For the above Port, and will
give quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 5, 1863. 106

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Lennox* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 4, 1883. 1050

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

HE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

proposals for Life Assurances will be required, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

or Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
pols or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
ongkong, January 4, 1867. 100

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA
BACON
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian OILSEED.
CODFISH, Bonell's.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEER in 25 lb. cans.
Boat Brand SALMON in 25 lb. cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 25 lb. cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
"Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
Sealed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Olive CROWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCROSH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 " "
900 " "
1,200 " "

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,

150° test.
Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STORES,
including:
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
TREVISEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
Pudding RAISINS.
Lento CURRIANTS.

Five YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
PATE DE POIE GRAS.
SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.
BRAUN.
INFANTS' FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pinks & quarts.
JES. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT.
SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.
1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
Bisquit Dubouché & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD HOLLAND WHISKY.
KNAHAN'S OLD WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENLIDE WHISKY.
BOON'S OLD WHISKY.
E. & J. BURN'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NIGHTLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.
CLARET'S GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN CIDER.
CHATEAU D'OR.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SANDERS, pinks and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E.
J. BURN, pinks and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAVES, OASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.
Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
NEPAUL, Captain H. WYATT, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY
AND SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the
11th December, at 4 p.m.
Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Silk and Valerides for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and
General Cargo for London will be conveyed
via Bombay without transshipment, arriving
one week later than by the ordinary direct
route via Colombo.
For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Outlets and Rates of Passage are
subject to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McVIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 28, 1883. 1010

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
SAN FRANCISCO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option
of calling at Honolulu, on FRIDAY,
the 14th December, at 3 p.m., taking Pas-
sengers and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe. To be followed by the
S. S. CITY OF PEKING, on MONDAY,
31st December, at 3 p.m.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Return Passage—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 50% from the return fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Re-
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply
to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 13th Dec. Parcel Packages will
be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office, and all Packages addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central,
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 3, 1883. 1053

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company to MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 853

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Div. up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Div. received.	Cash.
BANKS.							
H.K. and Shanghai Bank.	60,000	125	125	3,138,336	52,509.62	£2	181% = \$553
INSURANCES.							
Nth. China Ins.	1,000	1,000	1,000	400,000	12,350,464.77	71	11,350 p. sh.
Union Ins. Co.	1,200	1,200	1,200	538,235	13,053.76	18	12,100 "
Yantai Ins. Co.	2,000	1,250	125	500,000	575,391.06	13	2620 "
China Traders'							
Insurance.	24,000	83,235	25	600,000	107,411.65	22	571 "
Canton Ins. Co.	10,000	250	50	500,000	506,127.77	19	5112 "
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,000	200	100,378	33,907.18	3	\$200 "
H.K. Fire Ins.	8,000	250	50	861,000	250,732.50	82	\$300 "
China Fire Ins.	20,000	100	25	600,000	100,365.49	53	60and 573 "
STEAM COMPANIES.							
H.K. & M. Steamship.	8,000	100	75	200,000	41,320.95	6	\$124 "
Indo-China S. Nav. Co.	120,000	102	10				25% dia.
China & Manila S.S. Coy., Ltd.	3,500	\$100	all				5% prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
H.K. & W'ghon Duck.	10,000	125	125	18,000	2,053.04	4	37% prem. = \$106
G.I.K. and China Gas Co.	5,000	100	100	27,758.14	1,144.13	9	880 p. share
H'kong Hotel.	2,000	100	100	5,885.66	58		\$150 "
China Sugar Co.	9,000	100	100	15,250	687.06	12	\$155 "
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	100	100				
H'kong Bakery	600	50	50	4,000	233.45	85	\$82 "
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100		4,000.65		\$85 "
LOANS.							
Chai Imp.	1874	6,276.2	100	all			8% June & Dec.
" "	1877	6,046.2	100	all			8% Feb. & Aug.
" "	1878	3,890.1	500	all			8% April & Oct.
" "	1881	8,565.1	500	all			8% June & Dec.
Sugar Deben- tures, 1880.	600	500	all	8%			2% prem.

* For 6 months to 30th June.—† Dividend for 1883 and Bonus of 25% per cent.—‡ To 30th April 1883.—§ For year 1881.—|| For half year ended 30th June 1883.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO
BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th December,
1883, at Noon, the Company's
S.S. SYDIE, Commanded by Lieutenant
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 17th December.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the
17th December. (Parcels are not to be
sent on board; they must be left at the
Agent's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 6, 1883. 1070

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1%
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
CARDS.

A Variety of the Newest Designs
now on view.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, November 15, 1883. 923

To-day's Advertisements.

FROM ANTWERP, BORDEAUX AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Roslyn*, MCKENZIE,
Commander, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their risk into
the Godown of the Undersigned, at Wan-
chai, No. 3, behind the premises known as
"The Buildings," whence and for from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods
remaining after the 16th Instant will be
subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1087

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

DAVID & D'ANGELO, Lessees.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
Tuesday, 11th December.

THE LOTUS TROUPE
WILL PRESENT
For the First Time in Hongkong:
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL COMIC OPERA
(in Two Acts), entitled
"THE CONTRABANDISTA,"

OR
"The Law of the Ladrones,"
Libretto by..... F. C. DURNAND,
Composed by..... SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

DRAMATIS PERSONE:
COUNT VASQUEZ (a
Spanish Nobleman), Mr. F. W. Oakland.
SAN JOSE (Ladrones), Jas. Maas.
SANCHEZ (a Philo-
sophical Artist), C. J. Barber.
MRS. GARCIA (a Philo-
sophical Artist), J. Jeff. D'Angelo.
CAPTAIN OF THE SPAN-
ISH GUARD, J. O'Brien.
LIZ DE ROSAS (Queen
of the Ladrones), Miss Minnie Nord.
PERO (a Messenger), Dolly Loftus.
RITA (a Spanish Court-
ese, Coyote of the
Ladrones), Victoria Loftus.

PEASANTS, SOLDIERS, GUARDS, &c.

Act 1st.—A MOUNTAIN PASS—SPAIN.
Act 2nd.—SAME AT SUNRISE.

The Opera will be preceded by the
Charming Comedietta
SCROGGINS' ADVENTURE.

SCROGGINS (a young
good luck brings
trouble), Mr. C. J. Barber.
SARAH SCROGGINS (a
somewhat fast), Bartley O'Brien.
JOSEPH SCROGGINS (a
stupid butler), F. W. Oakland.
LADY CLARA SCROGGINS
(a disciplinarian), Miss Florence Conliffe.

New and Appropriate scenery, by
Mr. C. J. BARBER and ASSISTANTS.

Instrumental Music under the direction of
Prof. WILLIAM BLAKENEY.

The Opera under the personal supervision of
Mr. JEFF. D'ANGELO.

FRIDAY EVENING,
THE CELEBRATED OPERA
"LA MASCOOTTE."

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's,
where Seats may be secured.

J. CHAS. DAVIS,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1089

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Kwangtung,"
Captain YOUNG, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th Inst., at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1092

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)
The Steamship
"Tahiti,"
Captain CORRIE, will be
despatched as above on
FRIDAY, the 14th December, at 4 p.m.
This Vessel has unusually good Cabin
Accommodation, situated amidships, upon
the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1093

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW GU-
INEA, TASMANIA, and HAWAII.)
The Eastern and Aus-
tralian Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
"Hawke,"
Captain W. BLISS, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 15th December,
at 4 p.m.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. on
the 14th Instant.

Contents and value of the Packages must be
declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1096

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MAURITIUS,
VIA HOIHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Thales,"
Captain WATSON, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst., at
4 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1097

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
"Glenfinlas,"
Captain JACOBS, will be
despatched as above on
or about the 26th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1099

To-day's Advertisements.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,
VIA INLAND SEA.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-
HAMA.)

THE S.S. KUMAMOTO MARU, Capt.
DUMONTOIS, will be despatched as
above at 4 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 11th
Instant.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground
Floor of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPLE,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1094

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship
"China,"
Captain F. W. ROCKES, will be despatched for the above
Port on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Inst., at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1095

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"Amoy,"
Captain FORT, will be
despatched for the above
Port on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Inst., at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1091

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Esmeralda,"
Captain WATSON, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, 12th Instant, at
5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 10, 1883. 1098

The danger is not that either France or China will deliberately declare war, or officially rush into hostilities, but that the two countries will drift into war in Tonquin, through, as it were, force of circumstances. Presuming that the French, knowing full well that they are fighting Imperial soldiers at Bac Ninh, are contented to drive any hostile force opposed to them out of Tonquin, and do not choose to adopt retaliatory measures against the Chinese Government—supposing the French will exhibit such a forbearing spirit, the questions will arise where the pursuit by the French troops is to end, and if the Black Flags and their allies are to be allowed to take refuge in Chinese territory, ready to pour down again at the next favourable opportunity into the Tonquin delta. The French undertook, in their recent treaty with the King of Annam, to exterminate the Black Flags. This they are not likely to be able to do, so long as these marauders, and the Chinese fighting with them, have a secure retreat across the Chinese frontier, where probably thousands more of Imperial troops would be waiting either to afford them protection, or to perform the despicable duty of receiving the men who had been fighting the battles of the Empire at the point of the bayonet. If there are large forces of Imperial troops in Tonquin, and the Chinese Government is determined to prevent the French from acquiring that country, war between France and China will practically commence with the attack upon Bac Ninh. The only question then would be if the French thought it advisable to confine the war for the time being to Tonquin, when they might more speedily bring the Chinese Government to reason by operations against the centre of Government. If both the French and the Chinese Governments are in earnest, the greater hope is not in the war being confined to Tonquin, but in the successful mediation of the Great Powers.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 7th December.

At the Mohel is not advancing on Khartoum the panic is subsiding.

8th December.

Negotiations continue between the Marquis Tseng and M. Ferry.

The Sydney conference has decided upon the formation of a Federal Council to deal with the common affairs of the colonies.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The O.S.S. Co's steamer *Deception* left Singapore on the 6th instant; due here on or about the 12th instant.

The S.S. *Glenora* left Singapore on the 5th instant; due here on or about the 12th instant.

The *Overland China Mail* of to-morrow will contain our report of the St. Andrew's Ball.

JUNKET will be delivered to-morrow forenoon at 10.30 in the case of the *Peking* v. *Mount Lebanon*.

The *Sachsen* went to the Kowloon Dock today. The S.S. *Japan* left the same dock, and the S.S. *Kunming* left the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day.

The German frigate *Storch* left the harbour this morning, and proceeded up the Canton River. The U. S. S. *Essex*, Commander H. McCormick, arrived here to-day from the North.

H. M. troopship *Orontes*, Captain H. G. Andoe, with reliefs on board for H. M.'s ships *Champion*, *Cleopatra*, *Daring*, *Flying Fish*, *Midge*, and *Zephyr*, arrived here from England yesterday morning.

The American launch *Wrecker* has been sold for the sum of \$200 to Chinese, who intend breaking her up. We are informed that the Government made an offer for her, presumably to use her as a torpedo target.

The ballot at the United Service Lodge on Saturday last for officers for the ensuing year, resulted in the election of Bro. G. Orley to the post of W. M., Bro. Hatcher being appointed Treasurer, and Bro. Maxwell, Tyler. We hear that the masons contemplate celebrating their anniversary this year with a banquet instead of a ball.

ACCORDING to the *Mauritius Argus*, Sir John Pope Hennessy has written to the editor of the Chinese here where he was collecting subscriptions for erecting a statue of Sir John in Hongkong, stating that while he was deeply touched by this manifestation of regard on the part of Mr Ho Anai and his clique, he is opposed to the execution of the project. He advises these Chinese to use any funds they have collected for the formation of an association to defend their interests, and at the same time suggests to them the idea of having in London an agent or representative who will act as their mouthpiece in communicating with the Home Government in case of necessity.

This appears to us not only a malicious suggestion, but an insult to the existing Government here, the inference to be drawn from it being that the Chinese are not fairly treated in Hongkong, and that their grievances are not fairly represented to the Home Government. The climate of *Mauritius* evidently is not agreeing with Sir John. He broods over his promotion backwards, and, in his spleen, attempts to raise up class distinctions here again. He wants to create here a Chinese association, which will pay men to forget out imaginary Chinese grievances, to work up a lot of ill-feeling upon them, and then to snub the Governor by attempting to get the views of a clique laid through a private source, before the Home Authorities. The whole sugges-

tion is characteristic of Sir John Pope Hennessy.

Sir John is already commencing to create class distinctions in *Mauritius*. Under the significant heading of "Mauritius for the Mauritians," the *Argus* gives the following item:—"We are informed that one of the Government doctors, being obliged recently to go on leave on account of ill-health, got one of his professional brethren of English origin to act for him. The Governor has informed the head of the department that he does not wish to see this repeated. Why give the news under all reserve? Why a doctor of English origin should not act as a temporary substitute for another medical man in an English colony we fail to understand."

The Chinese papers quote to-day a letter from a correspondent of the *Shen Pau*, to the effect that General Lin, of the Black Flags, is, after all, not a former Taiping rebel. He is a Canton man who has resided in Annam for over 20 years. At first he was engaged in business, but, having rendered valuable assistance in putting down rebellion, he was rewarded and promoted both by the Chinese and the Annamese Government. He is about 50 years of age, and has no beard. The writer professes to have lived long in Annam and to have a personal knowledge of the facts, but he does not give his true name. He is a "Man of the sea."

The careless way in which the Chinese papers translate foreign names is sometimes very amusing, and sometimes seemingly impertinent. Sir Harry Parkes is usually "Pa Kwin," i.e. His Excellency Pa, or "Pa Hui," i.e. Parkes Hui; but the *Chung-kuo-tsun* always gives *Shan-ping*, and, when referring to the same gentleman in brief terms, *Shan Kwin*, i.e. His Excellency *Shan*, as though *Shan*, which stands for Sir, were his surname.

Our correspondent at Hanoi writes to a member of our staff here as follows, under date of Nov. 29th:—

"On the occasion of my visit to Hanoi in August last, I wrote you a short letter descriptive of my rustic mode of life in this capital of the new 'Land of promise' of the Far East, and I remember that our Editor inserted the same in the columns of the *China Mail*, with a remark that it was more entertaining than my communication at that particular time on the 'military operations.' I am therefore quite prepared to see the following personal notes exposed to the public gaze."

"The days with Marianna in the 'Mosted Grange' are over and gone. Marianna's son and heir recognised me as I passed the Grange a few days since, and rushed out and clasped me by the knees, soliciting a blessing—in the form of a *oumshaw*. Alas! for the sordid nature of aboriginal affections."

Nobody here has yet thought of establishing a decent hotel, or even restaurant, but my present landlord Mons. G.—, a Montenegrin, has run up, on a piece of ground at the back of his "run mill" or wine shop, a number of small cabins, built of bamboo and plaster, and it is in one of these humble dwellings that your correspondent has the fortune or misfortune to hang out. The original furniture of the establishment consisted of a kind of bedstead with bamboo bars to lie upon, but being of a somewhat luxurious nature I have indulged in a few extras, amongst others a mattress, which, on the first night of using it, I discovered to be stuffed with wet grass instead of hay. The native upholsterer who provided the article informed me that it would become hay by and by. Our "aquaro" compresses quite a little farmyard. One pony, a number of geese, turkeys and fowls and several dogs, manage to keep the place lively with their natural music. The residents, to the number of seven or eight, compose a very bizarre and cosmopolitan gathering. One gentleman, an Albanian by birth, has spent much of his life in California and British Columbia as a gold miner, and is now awaiting the time when he may prospect the rivers and gulches beyond Sontai, which are reported to be rich in the precious metal. Another, a Swiss, is a large importer of wine, and is here to take orders, while a third is going to open a store shortly. Our landlord himself is a curiosity. Originally a seaman, he has for a long time been a resident in Tonquin. He speaks a little of many tongues, including Chinese and Annamese, while his *répertoire* of Anglo-Saxon oaths is both choice and copious. He has had the experience of being a prisoner in the hands of the Black Flags after saved his head, and he is a sound philosopher. On the occasion of the panic here after the death of Riviere, he declined to desert his house, but hid himself in a with barrel in the back yard. Why should he leave it? His capital was looked up in his house and stock, and if he lost that life had no charms for him. So he waited, *caché* in his tub, through the dreary night, and though the house still shows the marks and holes made by the shot, it was saved, though most of the buildings up to within a couple of hundred yards were sacked and fired by the Black Flags.

Our dining room is the grog shop or saloon itself, and there is generally a goodly company of blue-coats making merry with their assistants, &c., while we are engaged in our evening amusements. Over the entrance I will draw a veil as I am too gallant to disparage the efforts of our host's native bottle-hand.

"The weather here has been anything but agreeable lately. Black, dusty skies, with no sun visible for several days at a time and frequent showers of light rain, or rather 'Sooty mist.' The original *Mac* Dapley could here luxuriate in a second Eden, with the additional excitement of being reminded half-a-dozen times a day that he carries his head very insecurely on his shoulders."

On Saturday evening, the Loftus Troupe gave an entirely different form of dramatic entertainment from that which they had given at their previous performances here. Up to Saturday evening, the public had been treated either to comic opera or comedy of the liveliest description; on Saturday they were treated to a drama of a highly sensational and 'savage' character. To give a satisfactory rendering of "Queen's Evidence," the drama performed, is by no means an easy task; and the company are to be heartily congratulated on their fairly successful exposition of the piece. Some of the characters could hardly have been better portrayed than they were, especially that of *Kate Medland* by Miss Victoria Loftus and *Jonas Isaac* by Mr Jeff D'Angela; but others again were but poorly simulated. But, perhaps, it would be better before criticising the actors, to give our readers some idea of the nature of the events and characters they took upon themselves to depict. The plot is a powerfully conceived one, and contains several very exciting incidents. In the first scene we are introduced to the bright and happy home of *Gilbert Medland*, a railway clerk at Oakwood Junction, and his wife, the hero and heroine of the story. Later on we are introduced to *Sir Frederick Sydney*, who is desirous of procuring *Medland's* child; with the view of effecting his wife's recovery. Unable to induce the mother to part with her child on any terms, he employs a Jew, *Jonas Isaac*, whom he afterwards discovers to his disgust to be most unscrupulous character. This Jew is in league with a fellow-worker of *Medland's*, named *Matthew Thornton*, who was at one time the lover of *Mrs Medland*, and who still affects to care for her. *Isaac* coins a quantity of false money, and *Thornton* disposes of portions of it by opening *Medland's* desk during his absence, abstracting good coins and replacing them with bad, thus throwing the guilt on *Medland*. Having done this, he visits *Medland's* house while *Medland* is out shooting, and there endeavours to make *Mrs Medland* believe that he still loves her, and that her husband has been guilty of embezzling her money. *Mrs Medland* indignantly refuses to believe this; *Thornton* presses his suit more ardently. While thus engaged, *Medland*, whose jealousy has been aroused by insinuations made by the Jew, returns to the house. Maddened beyond control at what he saw, he fires at *Thornton*, who is only saved by *Mrs Medland* rushing in before her husband. By this act she loses her eyesight. During the confusion, the wily Jew rushes into the room where the child of the *Medlands* is sleeping, and removes it unobserved. *Medland* declines to listen to his wife's pleading; thinks his wife guilty of removing his child, and rushes from the house. He escapes the law by going to Canada, and five years afterwards returns to his native country, bearing the name of Philip Stanford, rich, and, strangely enough, visits the house of *Sir Frederick Sydney*, the gentleman who adopted the stolen child, unaware that it had been stolen. There he meets *Thornton*, the Jew, and, latterly, his wife. *Thornton* endeavours to cause *Mrs Medland's* death by leading her over a swing lock bridge, one end of which he opens. She is rescued by her husband, with the assistance of *Isaac*. Baffled in this, and discovering that *Isaac* knows his every act and has a letter in his possession which would inevitably lead to his detection over the coins, *Thornton* murders *Sir Frederick* in order to get hold of this document, which he was assured by *Isaac* was in *Sir Frederick's* possession. He also has *Isaac* arrested. The Jew, however, does as he threatened to do, turns "Queen's Evidence," and procures *Thornton's* arrest. *Kate Medland* recovers her sight, and is restored to her husband and child. *Thornton* is discovered to be the murderer of *Sir Frederick*, and the daughter of the latter is saved from falling into the clutches of the villain *Thornton*, who wanted to marry her, by the niece of *Sir Frederick* denouncing him as the man who had married her, and afterwards deserted her.

In our opinion the character of *Kate Medland* was played almost to perfection by Miss Victoria Loftus. Her interpretation of the part throughout was most vivid and real. It was decidedly the most meritorious performance in the play. Mr Jeff D'Angela's *Jonas Isaac*, or, as he was styled last, *Levant Eye*, was one of the most amusing scoundrels that was ever created. His action and speech during the whole of the time he was on the stage were intensely funny, yet at the same time in perfect harmony with his conception—a very true one, we think—of the character. Mr Mass made a very indifferent *Gilbert Medland*, and Mr C. J. Barber was by no means equal to the task of delineating the desperate villain *Matthew Thornton*. This style of character is evidently not in Mr Barber's line. The other ladies and gentlemen played their respective parts very creditably.

To-morrow evening, the Company will present for the first time here the comic opera, "The Contrabandists, or the Law of the Ladrone." It will be preceded by the performance of a comedieta entitled "Scroggins's Adventure." "La Mascotte" is promised for Friday night, when there will no doubt be a bumper house.

We (N.C.D. News) are in a position to state that a satisfactory basis of settlement has been arrived at by the Commission on the Canton claims. One of the Commissioners, an official from Manchuria, is going to Canton to arrange details, having

already consulted upon the matter with the Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, who leaves for Brussels as soon as released by Sir Harry Parkes.

The *Nagasaki* leaves this morning (Dec. 5th) for the River Ports. It may be remarked in this connection that the history of this vessel affords a remarkable instance of the rapidity with which a vessel can be constructed and despatched. The *Nagasaki* was lost on 6th January of this year, and the *Nagasaki*, of nearly 2,000 tons burden, to take her place, has been designed, built, despatched to China and then loaded for the River Ports, in eleven months.—N.C.D. News.

The *Independent* of the 27th ultimo publishes the following:—The news from Hanoi brought by the transport *Town*, which arrived on Saturday morning, differs little from what the English journals have already told us. According, however, to information given by the transport officers, the military movements now being prepared will be directed, not on Sontai, but on Bac Ninh, as Admiral Courbet believes it preferable not to attempt the passage of the Day, the banks of which are fortified, while it is not only possible but relatively easy to throw troops across from the other bank of the Canal due to the point distant from the Hanoi passage, the banks of which alone are guarded, and immediately march on Bac Ninh by land. The *Lynn*, *Leopard*, and *Leopard* have been brought up, so as to enable them to participate in the operations and facilitate the movements of the troops. The number of Chinese troops sent to defend Bac Ninh is estimated, according to the latest information, at 25,000, well armed and equipped, sufficiently supplied with provisions and munitions, and readily conforming to the discipline of their European instructors. Amongst the latest intelligence is that there are some Belgian and Italian officers, but there is nothing to show that this statement is correct.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 2.

The various grumblers should find little cause of complaint in the weather of this year of grace 1888. The Spring was brilliant, the Summer the best we have had for years and the Autumn has been just what an English Autumn should be. I was in the Park last Sunday, and found people sitting under the half leafless trees, enjoying to the full the calm breeze and bright sunshine. I believe that a man who has been in the East for an length of time is very well fitted to fully appreciate English weather. Many complaints have lately been made to me by men home for a trip. "I've had a cold ever since I came home," said one, "I shall be glad to get out of this chilly climate," said another, while any one used to it could find no fault with the bracing air. It is good enough for your correspondent, however, who never wore a top coat all last winter, except at night.

All London was startled on Wednesday morning by reading of the terrible occurrence which, happening in two distinct parts of our underground railway, show that the plot-mongers are still busy in our midst, and that those who make use of dynamite for political purposes are scotch, perhaps, but not killed. Little beyond the mere fact of explosions, occurred at Prags Street and Westminster has yet been elicited, but there is little doubt that the tremendous explosions which injured many passengers on both lines of railway, were the result of concerted action. We all sincerely hope that our police are equal to the occasion and will bring this great crime home to the villains who recklessly murder innocent citizens and throw the whole community into a state of alarm and terror. One result of these explosions was that the arrangements of the underground railway were entirely thrown out for three hours and more, and thousands of people, strangers to London, coming many miles from the country and relying on their through tickets to convey them to Fenchurch St. and other termini, perforce had to stay the night in London.

The autobiography of Anthony Trollope is before us, just published by Blackwoods, and I find it most interesting reading than most of his novels. £70,000 is the amount he has amassed by steady, diligent work. Although for the "Three Clerks" he received only £250, yet his average was about £1,500. Unlike many great writers, he was punctual, systematic and a pattern of industry. The whole of his autobiography, teaches as clearly as perhaps no other book has more clearly taught that methodical pertinence is one of the means of attaining eminence. It is delightful reading and is rich in frank criticisms of the author's productions, peculiarities, and it affords, as I have pointed out, a striking proof of what can be achieved by ability and industry combined.

Some time back the Polytechnic Institution was taken by the Young Men's Christian Association. In addition to the improvement of mind which doubtless enters largely into the evening meetings, "Muscular Christianity" has not been forgotten. A fine gymnasium has been added to the attractions of the place, and the third Assault of Arms was held there on Saturday evening last, when the displays of fencing, boxing, single stick, vaulting, and other mainly exercises, were exceedingly satisfactory to the large concourse of visitors assembled.

The volunteers are progressing. On Saturday a very important series of operations were carried out by those troops of the Northern Districts of London, who, with an imaginary enemy, encamped near the Alexandra Palace. From the rallying point, parties and patrols were sent out over the various lanes, footpaths and highways, ton miles of road being thus occupied. The orders were perfectly carried out, notwithstanding that the night was very dark and

that there was a dense fog to make it worse. The advertising of patent medicines, judiciously done, has brought more than one fortune to the owners. A lady, *Yolop* Miss Lydia Phipham, has just died in America, who spent regularly £30,000 per annum upon a property of this description, and realised £12,000 a year clear profit upon the sale.

There must be a very large proportion of dishonest people about. Twice lately I have been travelling in a second class carriage on the underground railway. At the last moment, just as the train was moving, an inspector popped in "his head, and, with a pleasant, bland, smile, suggested 'tickets.' The blank expression upon some of the faces when the uniform appeared, told a tale, before the third class ticket was produced. In the one case, five and in the other six, people had to pay the excess and look very mean before their fellow passengers.

A female thief, not unknown in the profession, succeeded in taking away a trunk from the Midland Railway Station at Nottingham. She was unobserved and naturally overjoyed. Upon examining the portmanteau, however, in the sanctity of her bed chamber, she found the contents scarcely these her soul longed for. There was the body of a child in spirits, a human leg, and some other extraordinary items of a like character. She did what many of us do, looked at the matter from one side only, and imagining she was giving valuable information which might lead to the discovery of a dreadful murder, informed the police. Unfortunately the specimens turned out to be the property of a doctor travelling North. This amateur detective will be rewarded in a manner rather foreign to her intentions.

I hear that amongst the donations received to liquidate the debt upon the Headquarters of the Salvation Army at the Grecian Theatre were gold and silver watches, gold guards, gold and silver lockets, and other articles of jewellery. These were sold. Watches and jewellery, it is understood, are to be abandoned by all who claim to be true salvationists. The General would doubtless like to bring other personal property, houses and land, under the ban, and decree that all true salvationists should hand them over to the head centre to be converted into "funds."

Houses with French windows facing the lawn, are not always advantageous. I was sitting this summer, with a party under the trees, in the centre of a lawn, all of us deeply engrossed in a game which I will describe below. Suddenly the door bell was heard to peal. "Not at home, all gone out on the river," was the hurried order given to the hand-maid, and we went on contentedly with the game. A moment later the trim waiting maid was seen coming across the lawn. "The lady says she will write a letter" electrified us all and the young hostesses, with the consciousness of the happy party under the trees in full view from the house, made a wild dash for the friendly cover of some bushes, while our host, stretched in the sun on an Indian dogley, forsook his comfortable position to go in and explain as best he could that it was only his wife who was not at home. People indulging in large French windows shouldn't tell stories.

The game we were playing was that of letters. This was something more than the ordinary word of eight or nine letters all mixed up, to be put together with more or less success. The letters were turned on their faces. Each of the party turned over in succession in the centre of the table. Say that a y and an n were upon this table and a d next appeared, any boy could say "day," and place the word in front of him. But should another of the party have already made "sun" from the letters in the centre, anybody was at liberty to say "Sunday" and claim the two words. It was in fact a general game of "grab," everybody's hand was against you, yours against everybody's. Whoever made seven words first won the game. No proper nouns are allowed, and a dictionary is rather necessary to settle words under discussion. The game is a good one and most engrossing.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Capt. H. G. Thomson, R.N.)

Monday, Dec. 10.

A DYN MITE.

Wong Luk, pigkeeper, was charged with exploding dynamite from the *Erays*. P.C. Hussin Bux said that he had watched defendant and at last caught him in the act of coming out of the water, with fourteen fish, after an explosion had just occurred.

Defendant, who said he fell in the water by accident, was fined 81 or 6 days' hard labour.

BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Chua Ahing was brought up for this offence. P.C. Duncan MacDonald searched his house, under a warrant, and found 3 tins of opium (2nd class) and the usual paraphernalia of an opium den.

Fined 25 or one month's hard labour; the opium to be confiscated.

Cheney Alaw, cook, was charged by Private John Wilson, a Buffs' bandman, with stealing sugar. Wilson arrested the man in the act, and took him to the Police Station.

Defendant said he was sick and wanted some sugar. He had been employed at the barracks for 20 years.

Sentenced to one month's hard labour.

STRAINED A FOWL.

Wong Ahn, unemployed, was accused of stealing a fowl, the property of a Chinese servant.

Complainant said he saw defendant pick up the fowl and run off with it. He gave chase, calling out "thief," and a foreigner stopped defendant.

Several previous convictions being admitted, defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)

ASSAULT.

Four stonecutters were charged with assaulting Lu Tin Shan, another stonecutter.

Complainant said he lived in Tant Tze Mun. On the 9th inst. about noon, he was lying in the cockpit of his house when the four defendants and several others came in, dragged him out and began to beat him. The 1st defendant had an iron bar and the 2nd and 3rd had choppers. The 4th defendant, like the rest of the party, had a stick. They proceeded to beat him, the reason being that complainant had refused a quarry from the Lee family, which defendants wanted to get from him. His brother was there at the time, but only looked on.

This evidence was corroborated in the main by complainant's brother, and Inspector Maick, to whom the affray was reported. Defendants denied the charge. Fined 35 each or six weeks' hard labour, and to be bound over in two sureties of \$10 each to be of good behaviour for six weeks, in default to be committed for a further term of six weeks. They all went to goal.

DISORDERLY.

Bernard McShane, and John Cash, the former from the S. S. *Gyffid* and the latter from the *Buffs*, were charged with the latter with recklessly using firearms in the street, and the 2nd with assault and rescuing the 1st defendant from custody.

P.C. 134 said that on the 10th inst. at 1.50 a.m. he was on duty in Graham Street, and heard the repeated firing of a revolver. At once he saw the two defendants, and at once ran away. He came up to them, however, and searched them, finding a revolver in 1st defendant's pocket. When witness tried to take it away he was assaulted. The defendants went into a saloon. Witness waited, and on their coming out tried once more to get the revolver, but was again assaulted. He went to the station and reported the affair.

P.C. W. McLean said that, in consequence of a report, he went down to the coffee saloon, and from information he received there he followed the men and arrested them.

John William Moss, steward unemployed, testified to seeing 1st defendant fire off a revolver in the middle of Gilman Street. Shortly after he saw 1st witness go up and search the 1st defendant. 2nd defendant assaulted the first witness.

Both defendants pleaded drunkenness, and said they were innocent. Fined \$5 each or 7 days' hard labour.

Canton.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Monday morning.

The excitement has subsided considerably, though in going through the street's many of the usual abusive threats are hurled at the foreigner. The magistrates have issued proclamations prohibiting the sale of any papers calculated to excite the masses to acts of violence. One official notice states that the Government are anxious to preserve amicable relations with foreign countries, but that some evil-disposed persons are bent upon creating disturbances, and on the 5th and 6th of the present (Chinese) month attacked a chapel and committed considerable damage. All such persons are ordered to clear out of Canton; if they do not, but still continue their seditious proceedings, they will be summarily dealt with.

A notice has been served through the Consuls upon all the foreigners in Canton, stating that "all foreigners having occasion to enter or leave the city of Canton should abstain from ascending the city wall, which has at present been reserved for military purposes exclusively."

Four men, I understand, have been captured for selling proclamations falsely so called.

Services for the Chinese Christians were held yesterday in the several chapels, but unusual precautions were taken by the various missionaries. Preaching to the non-Christians portion of Canton has not yet, I think, been resumed. Everything passed off quietly.

On Friday a paper was posted on one of the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Mission stating that the place would be pulled down. The issuing of proclamation will in all probability prevent our friends carrying out their kind promise.

The suspension of mission work, or at least its most important agency, viz. preaching to the heathen, is an extreme precaution which, whilst it may have much to justify it, still is likely to produce a certain amount of evil, inasmuch as it will give confidence to the turbulent element in the Canton population, and may lead them to think they can close the preaching places at any time by getting up a little excitement. The arguments in its favour are perhaps equally strong and may be summed up as follows. First, no amount of preaching is likely to produce conviction whilst the present excitement continues and those who have become Christians are threatened. Secondly, it increases the difficulties of the local authorities, who, at times, must have their energies taxed to the utmost. Thirdly, should any disturbances occur at any of the preaching rooms, complications with other Western Powers might arise.

I hear that Fatahan has been considerably agitated, but have not heard of any disturbance. A German Missionary is away in the country and news has been received that the house in which he was staying was attacked, and he had to run away in order to escape violence.

Shanghai.

A telegram was received at Shanghai yesterday (Dec. 4th) conveying the intelligence that Mr. Sylvanus Osborn Farnham was dead. This gentleman was the founder of the firm which still bears his name, though he retired from it in 1877. The deceased came to China in 1832, and on leaving the firm retired to Valparaiso, Chile, where he resided up to the time of his death. Mr. Farnham took a great interest in Freemasonry, and was, while resident here, a prominent member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge. He was noted for his liberality, and it was only a few months ago that he gave a large sum of money to an orphan establishment in California.

N. C. D. News.

THE BRITISH TREATY WITH COREA.

We have received the following particulars of the Treaty between Great Britain and Corea, which was signed at Seoul on the 26th November:—

Art. I. provides for Peace and Amity, and for the exercise of good offices in case of these being required by one or other of the contracting powers.

Art. II. provides for Diplomatic and Consular representation.

Art. III. accedes to the British Authorities exclusive jurisdiction in all cases, civil or criminal, brought against British subjects in Corea, either by the Korean Government or by the Korean people, or by British or other foreign subject or citizens. Any complaints involving a penalty or confiscation for breach of the Treaty or of the Regulations annexed thereto will also be decided by the British Authorities.

Art. IV. opens the ports of Chongju (Jenchuan), Wonsan (Gonsan), and Pusan (Fusan), the City of Hangyang (Hwanggyang), and the town of Yanguichuan to British trade. Choices may be made of another port in the neighbourhood of Pusan and of another town in the neighbourhood of Yanguichuan if these two places should be found unsuitable, but the right to open commercial establishments in Hangyang (the capital) is subject to surrender if the Chinese Government should relinquish that right. At each of the places named, British subjects may rent or purchase land or houses, and may erect dwellings, warehouses, and factories. The sites for these buildings must be selected by the British and laid out by the Korean Government in conjunction with the competent Foreign Authorities, and will be managed by a Council, the constitution of which will be determined in the same way. British subjects will have full liberty to travel in and visit the interior of the country, and will be amenable to the laws, customs or decrees to such Municipal Police and other Regulations as may be agreed on by the authorities of the two countries.

Art. V. gives British subjects the right to import into any Korean open port from any foreign port or place, and to export all kinds of merchandise (excepting prohibited goods), and to export the same to any Korean open port, or to any foreign port. It provides for drawbacks on foreign goods, and for the refund of duty on Korean produce when proved to have been conveyed to a Korean open port. All goods, that have been imported into the country, may be transported to any Korean open port free of duty, or may be conveyed into the interior free of any additional tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever. Tonnage dues are to be paid at the rate of 30 cents per ton, a single payment being good for four months; and the whole port or place selected are to be appropriated to the construction of light houses, buoys, etc., and to the improvement of the anchorage at, and the approaches to, the open ports.

Art. VI. relates to smuggling at non open ports, the penalty being confiscation of the smuggled goods as well as the forfeiture of twice their value.

Art. VII. details the course to be followed in case of shipwreck, or when a British vessel is stranded on the Korean Coast. All salvaged cargo, or property is to be carefully protected, and the wants of the shipwrecked persons are to be fully provided for. Art. VIII. relates to ships of war. They may visit any Korean port, may store supplies at the open ports, and may make surveys of the Coast.

Art. IX. sanctions the employment of Korean subjects by British subjects in any lawful capacity.

Art. X. is the favoured nation clause, and accedes to the British Government and subjects all privileges that have been or may hereafter be granted by the Korean Government to the Government or subjects of any other Power.

Art. XI. provides for the revision of the treaty and tariff by mutual consent in ten years.

Art. XII. provides that any dispute as to the meaning of the treaty shall be determined by the English text.

The Regulations of Trade annexed to the treaty define the course of procedure in relation, firstly, to the entrance and clearance of vessels; secondly, to the landing and shipping of cargo and the payment of duties; and, thirdly, to the protection of the revenue.

The Import Tariff in its classified form is arranged under six headings:—

Class I. duty free goods, containing agricultural implements, books, bullion, coins, medals, tacking materials, plants, samples, scientific instruments, travellers' baggage, &c.

Class II. being goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent, comprising various raw materials, together

